

Popisy nových australských krasců. Description of new Australian Buprestidae.

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Australská oblast jest vlastí velmi značného počtu rodů krasců, namnoze velmi nápadných a jinde se nevyskytujících. Hmyzí zvířena australská jest dosud velmi neúplně známá a cesty do méně známých končin země, hlavně na severu, přinášejí neustále řady nových druhů. Několik takových nových druhů popisují v tomto článku. Všechny uvedené rody jsou až na *Agrilus*, *Chrysobothris* a *Trachys* omezeny výhradně na australskou pevninu. *Agrilus* a *Chrysobothris* je rod kosmopolitický, *Trachys* je zastoupena více druhy v oblasti palaearktické, četnými druhy v oblasti orientální, v Africe i na Madagaskaru, několika málo v jižní Americe a v Australii. V severní Americe chybí úplně. Typy vesměs jsou zastoupeny v mé sbírce, tvořící součást sbírek Nár. Musea.

In the following pages I have commenced a series of descriptions of the new species of Australian Buprestidae in my collection, hoping from time to time to continue these descriptions until I have gradually worked through the family. Of the genera mentioned here, only *Agrilus* and *Chrysobothris* are cosmopolites, *Trachys* scarcely represented in Australia and Southern America, is common in the palaeartic, oriental and african region and in Madagascar.

1. *Diadoxus scalaris* var. *Blackburni* m. n. var.

Hab.: Queensland.

I have in my collection a large series of *Diadoxus scalaris* C. G. This species is rather varying in the form of elytral maculae and in the size, but the colour of the darker ground is always constant, reddish. Some few specimens of my collection, provening from Queensland differ from the others by an intensive blackish colour of ground of the elytra; only the sides are more reddish. Form of prothorax and all other characters are the same as in the typical form. I hope that this form, very similar by the colour to the *erythrus* Hope and *Jungi* Blackb. is able to be named and I propose for her the name v. *Blackburni* m. Some specimens of this variety have the last elytral oblique vitta very short and rounded, nearly so as by the two species cited above.

2. *Prospheres moesta* H. J. Carter. (Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, 1915, Vol. XI., Part 1, April 28th, pg. 77) Mr. H. J. Carter has described this species as a *Buprestis*. In reality she is very differing from this genus, not yet known from Australia and is belonging to the genus *Prospheres* Thomson.

3. *Curis confusa* m. n. sp.

Hab.: Australia: Queensland; Victoria (Warburton). Long.: 13—19 mm. Lat.: 4—5 mm.

Extremely similar to the *formosa* Gestro and differing from her as follows:

Ornamentation and colour similar, only the sutural vitta is more narrowed, longer and green. Head is larger, the front is wider, more attenuate to the vertex; the interocular space is more trapezoidal, at most $1\frac{1}{2}\times$ longer than wide (by *formosa* nearly twice longer than wide and narrowed, nearly parallel). Prothorax is anteriorly bisinuate (by *formosa* simply emarginate), the greatest width is placed before the middle (by *formosa* in the middle). Elytra are longer, wider, more narrowly rounded at tip, distinctly more finely denticulate apically. Hind tarsi are long, first joint of posterior tarsi is distinctly longer than the two next following joints (by *formosa* so long as the two following joints), abdominal segments without white pilosity on the basal margins. Sides of prothorax are golden, the front and the elytral vitta are green, elytra dark violaceous, reddish.

The present species is extremely similar to the mentioned *formosa* Gestro and is often melanged to her in the collections. A similar species is also the *caloptera* Bd., but there the form of the elytral vitta is entirely different, more parallel, elongate, the median prothoracic vitta is narrower, the general size is robuster and shorter.

4. ***Curis confusa* var. *clara*** m. n. var.

Hab.: N. Australia (Queensland?).

Differs from the typical form by a little greater and wider sutural vitta of the elytra, which is of a splendid green colour, and by the clear, coppery colour of the elytra.

5. ***Neocuris pilosula*** m. n. sp.

Hab.: N. Queensland. Long.: 4.5 mm. Lat.: 1.7 mm.

Differs from all known species by her pilose body.

Of a dark cyaneous colour, rather shining. All surface covered by rare, fine, long, erect and white hairs. Head is rather wide, front parallel, a little wider than long, without median impression, covered with a rare but strong punctuation. Antennae are dark blue. Prothorax is rounded on the sides, rather convex, having the greatest width in the basal third, feebly narrowed to the base, strongly and in a rounded line to the anterior angles. Surface is covered by a rare but very strong and deep, simple punctuation, finely, sparsely haired. Elytra are rather depressed, nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ longer than wide, parallel to the apical third, strongly and shortly narrowed to the apex, which is rather narrowly separately rounded. The entire surface is covered by regular, subtransversal, rugose asperities and by a fine, erect, rare equal pilosity.

6. ***Neocuris pilosula* var. *similis*** m. n. var.

Hab.: Queensland.

Differs from the typical form by greater, more prominent head, a little narrower front, prothorax having the greatest width nearly by the base, more strongly narrowed to the anterior angles, longer pilosity and by the elytra, distinctly commonly rounded at tip.

7. ***Neocuris smaragdifrons*** m. n. sp.

Hab.: Port Darwin. Lon.: 3.7 mm. Lat.: 1.3 mm.

Head and prothorax of a splendid green, elytra dark, blackish, with a feeble olivaceous lustre, short postscutellar, sutural vitta, a narrow basal border and a short lateral subhumeral macula bluish green. Underside green. Hairless.

Head is wide and short, without median impression, front is nearly parallel, with sides extremely feebly converging anteriorly, finely punctate. Interocular space is nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ longer than wide. Prothorax nearly twice so wide than long, parallel to the middle, then rather feebly narrowed to the anterior angles, with hind angles acute and a little produced; green, shining, with a wide median black macula, regularly covered by a fine punctuation. Elytra are nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ longer than wide, parallel, rather widely, separately rounded at tip, covered by a rather fine, subtransversal granulation.

8. **Neocuris Carteri** m. n. sp.

Hab.: N. Queensland. Long.: 4 mm. Lat.: 1·8 mm.

A short and rather wide, rather above depressed species. Front and sides of prothorax green, vertex and the middle of prothorax black, elytra dark brown, without metallic lustre. Head a little depressed at middle, front nearly parallel, the interocular space about $1\frac{1}{4}$ longer than wide. Prothorax having the greatest width in the base, a little sinuatedly attenuate to the anterior angles; basal angles a little prominent posteriorly. Surface rather convex, the punctuation nearly obliterated in the middle, more distinct on the sides. Scutellum black. Elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, rather feebly convex, widely separately rounded at tip, rather rarely punctate transversely, rugose. Antennae dark brown, with first joint metallic, body beneath and the legs green.

Named in honour of Mr. H. J. Carter, Esqu., Australian coleopterologist.

9. **Neocuris atra** m. n. sp.

Hab.: South Queensland. Long.: 5 mm. Lat.: 2 mm.

Front and sides of prothorax golden, vertex, middle of prothorax and elytra black, the later with a feeble olivaceous lustre. Head convex, without median depression, punctate, sides of front parallel, the interocular space nearly as wide as long. Elytra parallel, about one-half longer than wide, rather shortly, widely and separately rounded at tip, covered with squamiform asperities, disposed in irregular transverse rugae. Underside and legs green, shining. The entire surface moderately convex, hairless, shining.

10. **Neocuris obscurata** m. n. sp.

Hab.: South Queensland. Long.: 5·2 mm. Lat.: 1·8 mm.

Very similar to *atra*, but longer and a little narrower, of a uniform black colour, the sides of prothorax with a slight purplish lustre. Body beneath dark aeneous, with slight greenish lustre on abdomen. Elytra about $1\frac{3}{4}$ longer than wide, more transversely and more obtusely rounded at tip. Front without median impression, but less convex than by *atra*, parallel; interocular space nearly as wide as long.

11. **Neocuris ignota** m. n. sp.

Hab.: Cape York. Lon.: 3·2 mm. Lat.: 1·3 mm.

Front and sides of prothorax green, vertex and the middle of prothorax black, elytra of a uniform, dark blue violaceous colour.

Rather elongate, rather convex. Head rather depressed, without distinct median impression, hairless, densely and finely punctate. Front parallel, interocular space a little longer than wide. Prothorax convex, with fine, wide, nearly obliterate punctuation in the middle, strongly, widely punctate on the sides; prothorax having the greatest width near the base, rather feebly, in a very feebly rounded line attenuate to the anterior angles, basal angles obtuse. Elytra parallel, nearly $1\frac{2}{3}$ longer than wide, widely rounded at tip, rather inequally, widely punctate and subrugose laterally. Body beneath, legs and antennae green.

12. **Neocuris lepida** m. n. sp.

Hab.: Australia: Sydney. Long.: 4.3 mm. Lat.: 1.5 mm.

Head dark aeneous, vertex and median macula of prothorax black; prothorax rose-coloured, shining; basal and anterior margins of the same colour. Scutellum and a very narrow and short sutural vitta green, elytra blue. Underside and extremities aeneous, abdomen darkened in the middle. Head rather larger, rather convex, without median depression, sides of front parallel, interocular space a little longer than wide; densely, regularly and finely punctate. Prothorax nearly twice as wide as long, having the greatest width in the base, gradually in a rounded line, slowly, than stronger narrowed from the base to the anterior angles. Sculpture similar as by the precedent species, but distinctly finer and more dense. Elytra nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ as long as wide, parallel, rather shortly attenuate and rather narrowly, separately rounded at tip, hairless.

13. **Neocuris oblongula** m. n. sp.

Hab.: N. South Wales: Strathfield. Long.: 3.5 mm. Lat.: 1.3 mm.

Vertex and middle of prothorax are black, head aeneous, sides of prothorax anteriorly green, posteriorly golden, basal margin is golden, anterior margin green, elytra of a uniform dark blue colour, underside aeneous, darkened in the middle, abdomen on the sides greenish. Head convex, without any impression, rather shining, front parallel, interocular space is distinctly longer than wide. Prothorax nearly twice as wide as long, having the greatest width nearly in the base, feebly and in nearly straight line attenuate to the anterior, very shortly rounded to the basal angles. Sculpture similar as by *ignota*. Elytra parallel, nearly $1\frac{2}{3}$ longer than wide, rather widely separately rounded at tip, punctate and transversely subrugose.

14. **Neocuris indigacea** m. n. sp.

Hab.: N. South Wales: Paramatta. Long.: 5.5 mm. Lat.: 2 mm.

Head dark blue, nearly black posteriorly, green anteriorly. Prothorax black, shining, laterally with a rather narrow longitudinal border of a brilliant golden colour. Elytra of a very dark blue colour, underside and extremities dark blue green.

Head wide, with eyes rather prominent laterally, equal, without distinct depression, but not convex in the middle, front parallel, interocular space nearly $1\frac{1}{3}$ longer than wide; surface finely and densely punctate. Prothorax more than twice as wide as long, having the greatest width in the base, nearly parallel as to the anterior third, then rounded and attenuate. Sculpture obliterated in the

middle, distincter on the sides. Elytra parallel, nearly $1\frac{2}{3}$ as long as wide, separately, widely rounded at tip.

15. **Neocuris Guérini var. subtilis** m. n. var.

Hab.: Victoria.

Differing from the typical form by smaller size (4 mm), by dark blue colour of the head and middle of prothorax, by borders of the later being of a splendid red cupreous colour and by greater median yellow macula of the elytra. Underside is dark blue.

16. **Neocuris Nickerli** m. n. sp.

Hab.: South Queensland. Long.: 5.5—7.8 mm. Lat.: 2—2.6 mm.

Head, prothorax, base of the elytra and the underface green, elytra gradually aëneous to cupreo-violaceous, darker apically. Middle of prothorax is a little darkened, aëneous. Head a little impressed in the middle, front parallel, nearly $1\frac{1}{5}$ as long as wide. Prothorax rather convex, about twice as wide as long, with rectangular hind angles, parallel in the basal half, attenuate and rounded anteriorly; punctuation obliterated in the middle, distinct laterally. Elytra about $1\frac{3}{5}$ as long as wide, parallel, rather widely separately rounded at tip, with a sculpture of not dense, transversally disposed acute, depressed asperities. Hairless, shining, feebly, regularly convex.

17. **Neocuris crassa** m. n. sp.

Hab.: N. South Wales. Long.: 7.8 mm. Lat.: 2.9 mm.

Rather robust, feebly convex, dark aëneous, with violaceous lustre, darker apically, shining, scarcely punctate. Head without impression, rather densely and finely punctate, sides of front parallel, interocular space a little longer than wide. Prothorax nearly simply emarginate interiorly, about twice as wide as long, having the greatest width in the base, feebly (as to the middle), then stronger narrowed to the anterior angles, finely, scarcely, on the sides more distinctly punctate. Elytra nearly $1\frac{2}{3}$ as long as wide, widely separately rounded at tip, rather finely and sparsely punctate, a little rugose laterally.

18. **Chrysobothris Carteri** m. n. sp.

Hab.: South Queensland. Long.: 12.8 mm. Lat.: 5 mm.

Very similar to the *Australasiae* Sd., of similar dark coppery colour, with three (six) coppery foveae on the elytra, situated in the same manner as by the cited species.

Front distinctly narrower, less narrowed to the vertex; this is very distinctly less wide and the eyes are very approached on the vertex. Epistoma is less developed, the antennal basal foveae are more approached. Prothorax is less wide, about twice as wide as long only, regularly rounded on the sides, having the greatest width in the middle, not more strongly attenuate to the anterior than to the posterior angles. Elytra shorter, more rounded apically, the circular coppery foveae superficial; distinctly enlarged behind the middle. Elytra without distinct costae anteriorly; in the apical part only the sutural, longitudinal costa is distinctly elevate, more approached to the suture than by *Australasiae*, the other two are only very indistinctly indicated apically. Underface very different: body beneath green in the middle, coppery on the sides. Last ventral segment simply semicircularly emarginate at tip, between two acute

spines, median longitudinal carina absent. I have named this species in honour of Mr. H. J. Carter, who has discovered many very important new Australian Buprestidae.

19. **Chrysobothris Hopei** m. n. sp.

Hab.: Queensland; Rockhampton (Meek). Long.: 15 mm. Lat.: 5.5 mm.

In size rather similar to the Australasiae Sd., with the same disposition of elytral foveae. Of a very dark coppery colour, the elytral foveae of nearly the same colour, very small, punctiform, impressed. Body beneath black and shining.

Head rather wide, more strongly attenuate to the vertex than by australasiae, vertex distinctly much narrower, the eyes distinctly much more approached on the vertex. Epistoma smaller, wider, with stronger anterior incision, the antennal grooves more approached. Prothorax similar, but the punctuations more dense and more regular, equal, fine, without forming distinct rugae. Elytra of the same sculpture and form, but distinctly longer, more produced apically, the ground punctuation is more equal and finer. The tooth of anterior femora is obtuse, rounded at tip. Abdominal segments laterally with macula of greyish pilosity. Last ventral segment similar, carinate, but the apical incision is very narrow and relatively very deep, elongate, between two acute spines.

20. **Chrysobothris Blackburni** m. n. sp.

Hab.: Western Australia. Long.: 10.5 mm. Lat.: 4.2 mm.

Of a very dark coppery colour. Disposition of the elytral foveae the same as by the precedent species. Head convex, front rather narrow, rather strongly attenuate to the vertex; the eyes are on vertex more approached than by australasiae, but not so strongly than by Hopei and Carteri. Epistoma rather wide. Front in the superior part with a small, narrow transversal shining relief. Prothorax nearly twice as wide as long, convex, having the greatest width in the basal third, nearly parallel in the middle, rather strongly rounded and attenuate to the base and to the anterior angles, covered with fine, transverse striae and with regular, fine punctuation. Elytra nearly $2\frac{1}{3}$ longer than wide, parallel as to the middle, then attenuated to the apex and denticulate on the sides. Elytral foveae are very wide, great, circular, superficial and of a red-golden colour. Carinae distinct on the apical part only. Tooth of the anterior femora acute. Underface coppery, anterior part of the abdominal segments violaceous, apical part golden. Anal segment feebly carinate, simply, rather widely emarginate at tip between two acute spines.

21. **Agrilus hypoleucus ssp. Cooki** m. n. sp.

Hab.: Australia. Long.: 8 mm.

Very similar to the typical form, of the same purplish coppery colour; head coppery, more shining, front distinctly shorter between the eyes, more rounded on the sides. Elytra with extremely narrow, long, inconspicuous sutural vitta.

22. **Agrilus hypoleucus ssp. tasmanicus** m. n. ssp. (Kerr. i. litt.)

Hab.: Tasmania.

Size and absence of sutural vitta as in the typical form. Underface green, head and prothorax dark greenish aëneous, elytra aëneous.

In the most works there is considered the *hypoleucus* Hope as synonym with *australasiae* C. G. In reality both forms are very different and distinct species, belonging to two different similar groups: group of *australasiae*, where still belongs (from the forms known to me) the *flavotaeniatus* Th. is characterized by presence of a little sharp tooth at anterior margin of the gular lobe of prosternum. Group of the *australasiae* C. G., which is a great, dark species, has the gular lobe simply rounded, without any sinuation. There are belonging the *australasiae* Cg. and the four next following new species.

23. ***Agrilus Raphelisi*** m. n. sp.

Hab.: Brisbane (Mick). Long.: 9 mm. Lat.: 2 mm.

Dark purplish brown, as by *hypoleucus*. Head rather great, the interocular space nearly as wide as long, strongly striate, with some little white maculae anteriorly. Prothorax with narrow yellow median line, with yellow macula laterally, rounded on the sides, having the greatest width in the anterior third, then in a feebly sinuate line narrowed to the base. Submarginal carina straight, distant from the other carinae. Marginal (= lateral) carina sinuate in anterior third, but always distinctly distant from the submarginal carina. Praehumeral carina absent. Gular lobe simply rounded. Elytra similar as by *hypoleucus*, but with a complete, narrow, golden sutural vitta on each side. Suture elevate, the ground of the vitta longitudinally depressed. Anal segment rounded at tip. First joint of posterior tarsi so long as the two next following joints together. Claws simply cleft. Sides of sternum, the laterodorsal spaces and the middle of abdomen covered with golden pilosity. Named in honour of my friend Mr. A. Raphelis (Cannes).

24. ***Agrilus Van Diemeni*** m. n. sp.

Hab.: S. Australia. Long.: 10.5 mm. Lat.: 2.3 mm.

Black with blue lustre, legs violaceous. Antennae dentate from the fourth joint. Front nearly as wide as long, feebly sinuate on the sides, with two white maculae in the middle. The temples beneath densely covered with silky white pilosity. Prothorax nearly $1\frac{1}{3}$ wider than long, having the greatest width on the base, parallel as to the middle, than feebly attenuate to the anterior angles. A narrow, indistinct median line and a lateral median macula of white silky pilosity. Submarginal carina nearly straight, lateral carina parallel to the former, very approached, feebly sinuate. Praehumeral carina short and nearly straight. Gular lobe simply rounded. Elytra with rather indistinct white sutural narrow vitta. The laterodorsal spaces and the middle of abdomen and the sternum covered with white pilosity. Anal segment rounded at tip. Tarsi rather long, first joint of posterior tarsi so long as the next two following joints united.

25. ***Agrilus Domini*** m. n. sp.

Hab.: Australia mer. Long.: 12 mm. Lat.: 3 mm.

Colour of *hypoleucus*, purplish coppery. Of a robust, cylindrical, elongate size.

Head wide, sides of front rounded; the interocular space distinctly wider than long. Prothorax nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ wider than long, having the greatest width in the anterior third, rounded anteriorly, sinuate and attenuate to the base, with a feeble median line and lateral, great macula of a golden pilosity. Submarginal carina feebly flexuous in the middle; marginal (= lateral) carina rather strongly subangulate in the middle and parallel to the submarginal carina. Praehumeral carina absent. Gular lobe simply rounded. Elytra with a wide, not impressed sutural line of golden pilosity, reaching as to the suture, which is elevate. Pilosity of beneath similar as by *Raphelisi* m. Last ventral ventral segment rounded at tip.

I have named this great species after Prof. Dr. K. Domín, botanist of Prague, who has together with Prof. Dr. J. Daneš made an important scientific voyage in Australia.

26. ***Agrilus Daneši*** m. n. sp.

Hab.: N. South Wales: Woodborers. Long.: 7.5—9.2 mm. Lat.: 1.7—2.4 mm.

Black with bluish lustre. Body beneath violaceous. Head rather wide, front wide, without distinct maculae, nearly as wide as long, rather strongly rounded on the sides, covered with fine, rare silky white hairs. Vertex wide. Prothorax nearly $1\frac{1}{3}$ wider than long, with parallel, straight sides, without median vitta, on the sides only with fine, rare white pilosity. Submarginal carina nearly straight, marginal (= lateral) carina feebly bisinuate, distinctly but rather feebly distant from the submarginal line; praehumeral carina is long, reaching to the anterior angles, strongly sinuate in the middle, the anterior part is very approached to the marginal carina. Elytra similar as by Domíni, the all surface is covered with rare, short white hairs, which are condensed along the suture in a wide longitudinal, large fascia, reaching to the suture, which is simply elevate. Abdomen beneath simply, scarcely pilose, the laterodorsal space is covered from the elytra. Hind coxae exteriorly and episterna of metasternum covered with dense, recumbent yellow pilosity. Gular lobe rounded anteriorly. Last ventral segment rounded.

Named in honour of geographical explorer of Australia, Prof. Dr. J. Daneš.

The Australian species of the *Agrilus* of the group of *hypoleucus* and *australasiae*, known to me, can be distinguished as follows:

- 1" Anterior margin of gular lobe with a median tooth.
- 2" Elytra without entire sutural vitta; this vitta is sometimes indicated apically.
- 3" Uniform purplish coppery colour. Australia.
- 4" Front elongate, feebly sinuate on the sides. Antennae black. Body beneath covered laterally by a very dense yellowish pilosity *hypoleucus* Sd.
- 4' Front much shorter, strongly rounded on the sides. Antennae aëneous. Body beneath covered by a rather scarce pilosity *hypoleucus* ssp. *Cooki* m.
- 3' Body beneath green, head and prothorax greenish, elytra aëneous. Tasmania *hypoleucus* ssp. *Tasmanicus* m.

- 2' Elytra with entire, narrow, clear sutural vitta. Pilosity of the underside very dense and clear *flavotaeniatus* Thomson.
- 1' Anterior margin of gular lobe simply rounded.
- 5'' Sutural vitta absent or sometimes visible on the apical part only. Dark, blackish *Australasiae* Cast. Cony.
- 5' Sutural vitta entire and more or less distinct.
- 6'' Sutural vitta narrow and placed in some distance from the suture.
- 7'' Dark purplish cupreous. Elytral vitta very regular, yellow. No praehumeral, short carina on prothorax . . . *Raphelisi* m.
- 7' Black with blue lustre. Elytral vitta less regular, less distinct, whitish. A praehumeral carina on prothorax *Van Diemeni* m.
- 6' Sutural vitta wide, reaching to the suture, in form of a large pilose sutural border.
- 8'' No praehumeral carina on prothorax. Submarginal and marginal carinae distant the one from the other, flexuous in middle. Abdomen maculate in middle. Dark purplish cupreous, pilosity dense and golden *Domini* m.
- 8' A praehumeral carina on prothorax. Submarginal and marginal carinae rather approached the one to the other. Abdomen without median maculae, scarcely uniformly pilose. Black, pilosity rather scarce and greyish *Daneši* m.

27. ***Agrilus Kurandae*** m. n. sp.

Hab.: Kuranda (Queensland). Long.: 7.7 mm. Lat.: 2 mm.

Robust, cylindrical, elongate, dark green, body beneath nearly black, extremities black. Elytra rather shining, covered with a very fine, rather inconspicuous yellowish pilosity, forming an irregular marbled design. Vertex impressed in the middle; front wide, nearly as wide as long, with moderately sinuate sides, dark cupreous. Epistoma wide. Antennae serrate from the fourth joint. Prothorax rather convex, transversely rugose, parallel, nearly $1\frac{1}{3}$ as wide as long; submarginal carina feebly sinuate, nearly straight, marginal carina approaching to her towards the basal angles, where they are united. Praehumeral carina strong, elevate and convex. Gular lobe rounded anteriorly. Scutellum rather great, transversely carinate. Elytra nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ longer than wide, dilated in middle, convex, attenuate to the apex which is separately rounded at tip and minutely denticulate. Abdomen rather convex. Last ventral segment rounded at tip and adorned with some few erect hairs on the apical margin. First joint of posterior tarsi so long as the two next joints united. Claws simply cleft.

28. ***Agrilus Kořenskýi*** m. n. sp.

Hab.: Australia. Long.: 6.5 mm. Lat.: 1.6 mm.

Extremely similar to the precedent species. Front bright green, with some golden hairs anteriorly; prothorax feebly, but distinctly rounded laterally; the submarginal and marginal carina more approached in the basal half; praehumeral carina absent. Extremities green. Elytra of the same colour and ornamentation, but the apex is shortly bright purplish violaceous. First joint of posterior tarsi nearly so long as the three next following joints united. Claws simply cleft.

Named in honour of Mr. Josef Kořenský who has made more exploratory voyages in Australia and who has found there many interesting insects.

29. **Agrilus Walesicus** m. n. sp.

Hab.: New South Wales: Tweed River. Long.: 4 mm. Lat.: 1 mm.

Small, elongate, rather depressed. Head aëneous, eyes small, front parallel, distinctly longer than wide. Antennae black, serrate from the fourth joint. Prothorax nearly $1\frac{2}{5}$ wider than long, having the greatest width in the middle, feebly sinuate posteriorly, simply rounded and attenuate anteriorly, feebly depressed in the middle of the disc; marginal carina (= lateral margin) nearly straight, submarginal carina feebly diverging from her, praehumeral carina convex and distinct. Gular lobe subtruncate anteriorly. Scutellum transversely carinate. Elytra nearly $3\frac{1}{3}$ longer than wide, subdepressed, black, a rather long, parallel postscutellar space is bright green; surface finely granulate, nearly glabrous, with a silky white longitudinal haired space along the suture, interrupted and transversely denudate behind the middle and distinct on the posterior half only. Elytra a little widened behind the middle, attenuate and rounded posteriorly. Last ventral segment emarginate at tip. Claws simply cleft.

I have seen this species in some collections under the name (in litt. ?) *Hackeri* Kerr.

30. **Trachys (Sbg. Habroloma) Hackeri** m. n. sp. (Kerr. in litt.)

Hab.: Queensland. Long.: 2.3—2.5 mm. Lat.: 1.3—1.5 mm.

Aeneous, rather shining, rather depressed. The entire surface covered with a rather long, yellow, aequal and uniform pilosity. Head small, front between the eyes rather strongly attenuate anteriorly, interocular space feebly wider than long. Epistoma very strongly narrowed between the antennal cavities. Front without distinct median impression, narrow. Prothorax wide and short, strongly in a feebly rounded line attenuate to the rather prominent and acute anterior angles. Scutellum triangular, very small. Elytra cuneiform, elongate, nearly $1\frac{2}{5}$ longer than wide, attenuate from the base to the apex where they are widely rounded. Lateral carina entire and fine. Underface black, shining, hairless. Prosternal process trapezoidal and wide.